

Resources. Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the results of the evaluations of the 100-Hour Rule Waivers in California, Utah and Wisconsin; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3912. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the implementation of the Age Discrimination Act for fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3913. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the National Health Service Corps for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3914. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on assistance to persons with developmental disabilities for fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3915. Pension and Welfare Benefits, transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports of two rules; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3916. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Respiratory Protection" (RIN1218-AA05) received on January 5, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3917. A communication from the Director of Regulations Policy in Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health & Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, seventeen rules including one rule with respect to carcinogenicity testing of compounds used in food-producing animals; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3918. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report concerning surplus Federal real property; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3919. Fellowship Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, an interim report relative to modifications to the program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3920. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule regarding 21st Century Learning Centers Program (RIN1850-ZA01) received on November 25, 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3921. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule regarding Federal Work-Study Programs (RIN1840-AC50) received on November 25, 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3922. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule regarding protection of human Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3923. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule regarding relief from regulatory provisions for student assistance received on January 15, 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3924. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule regarding the Federal Family Education

Loan and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Programs (RIN1840-AC45) received on December 15, 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3925. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled "Student Assistance General Provisions: Standards of Financial Responsibility" (RIN1840-AC36) received

EC-3926. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards, transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports of two rules; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3927. A communication from the Assistant of Labor for Mine Safety and Health Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports of two rules; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3928. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports of three rules; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3929. A communication from the Assistant of Labor for Employment and Training, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on December 3, 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-299. A resolution adopted by the Michigan Association of Resource Conservation and Development Councils relative to the Natural Resources Conservation Service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

POM-300. A resolution adopted by the North Alabama Mayor's Association relative to Redstone Arsenal; to the Committee on Armed Services.

POM-301. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Monterey Park, California relative to the Federal Aviation Administration; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-302. A resolution adopted by the Jerry Voorhis Claremont Democratic Club, Claremont, California, relative to the tobacco industry; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-303. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Lakewood, California relative to the Los Angeles River; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-304. A resolution adopted by the East Tennessee Development District relative to American Heritage Rivers; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-305. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee relative to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-306. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (USA) relative to the Middle East peace process; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-307. A resolution adopted by the Virginia Coal and Energy Commission relative to global warming; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-308. A resolution adopted by Pilipino American Political Aggregation, Inc. relative to the proposed "Filipino Veterans Equity Act"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

POM-309. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Dixon, California relative to a veterans' hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

POM-310. A joint resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of California; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 36

Whereas, Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death and injury to children; and

Whereas, A properly installed child passenger restraint system can reduce the risk of serious or fatal injury to a child in a crash by 71 percent and reduce the need for hospitalization by 67 percent, and child restraint systems are 50 percent effective in preventing minor injury; and

Whereas, The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates that if all child safety seats were correctly installed in vehicles, 5,300 injuries would be prevented and the lives of 500 young children would be saved each year; and

Whereas, NHTSA estimates that child restraint systems saved the lives of 2,934 children under the age of five years in the United States from 1982 through 1995; and

Whereas, NHTSA estimates that 600 children under five years of age were killed and approximately 70,000 were injured due to improper, or lack of, use of child car safety seats in the United States in 1996; and

Whereas, In 1996, the Department of the California Highway Patrol issued 15,516 citations for noncompliance with child restraint system laws; and

Whereas, As many as 80 percent of all child safety seats are used incorrectly in the United States, and safety seat checkups conducted in California have shown that as many as 92 percent of child safety seats in the state are misused; and

Whereas, The Department of the California Highway Patrol reports that 30 of the 48 children under four years of age who died as passengers in 1993 were in a car seat, but only eight of those car seats were properly installed; and

Whereas, Of the children who died in California car accidents in 1995, 85 percent would have survived had they been sitting in correctly installed child restraint systems; and

Whereas, The impact received by a child in an improperly installed child restraint system at 30 miles per hour is the same as being thrown out of a third-story window; and

Whereas, For a child traveling in a vehicle, the most dangerous place to be is in an adult's arms, otherwise known as the "child crusher position"; and

Whereas, In a crash at approximately 30 miles per hour, a 10-pound infant will be ripped from a belted adult's arms with a force of almost 200 pounds; and

Whereas, A mother weighing 100 pounds, sharing an adult seat belt with her child, in a car traveling 25 miles per hour, on impact will throw 2,500 pounds of pressure against the child; and

Whereas, According to NHTSA, 479 children could have been saved nationwide in 1995 if they had been properly restrained in their child care safety seat; and

Whereas, For consumers the most likely point of contact for information regarding child restraint systems for new vehicles is the automobile dealer, and yet sales, service, and parts personnel are generally unaware of child restraint system installation problems and techniques, and supplemental tools needed for installation; and

Whereas, The only other existing sources of information and assistance about child restraint systems for consumers are printed manuals, instructions, and labels provided

by child restraint system and automobile manufacturers; and

Whereas, While some of this information is mandated by regulation, it is often provided at the discretion of the manufacturer, and does not necessarily accurately display or describe proper installation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature encourages the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to continue developing and assembling data on CD ROM to demonstrate which child restraint systems are compatible with which vehicles; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature supports the recommendations of President Clinton that, under the National Transportation Department Plan, every child car safety seat have two standard buckles at its base, that every automobile manufacturer install standard latches in the back seat that are designed specifically to fasten these buckles, that universal attachments be developed to secure the top of the child car safety seat to the automobile's interior, and that the new safety system, referred to as the Uniform Child Restraint Anchorages (UCRA), be available for purchase by 1999; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature commends the General Motors Corporation for committing \$10.6 million for a five-year partnership with the National SAFE KIDS Campaign to promote correct installation and use of child restraint systems; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature commends the automobile manufacturers that are currently developing and disseminating safety information, and encourages all automobile manufacturers to develop educational materials on the correct placement and installation of child restraint systems in their vehicles for use by automobile dealer sales, service, and parts personnel, child restraint system trainers, and child restraint system manufacturers; and be it further

Resolved, That warnings of incompatibility between vehicle seating positions and child restraint systems should be prominent in automobile and child restraint system owner's manuals, as well as in vehicles; and be it further

Resolved, That child restraint system manufacturers should develop comprehensive, consistent language on and illustration of, correct installation of child restraint systems in their instruction manuals; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature encourages the manufacturers of child restraint systems to identify which automobile makes and models their products are compatible with, and enclose this information in the initial child restraint system packaging; and be it further

Resolved, That an intensive child restraint system educational campaign on the correct use and installation of child restraint systems should be undertaken by federal and state governments and automobile and child restraint system manufacturers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to work together to promote and support practical methods of encouraging automobile manufacturers to address the problems discussed in this resolution as well as the safety risks that arise because of the problems; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the President and Congress of the United States to encourage automobile manufacturers, that are not presently informing their customers about the need to correctly install child restraint systems, to take steps to educate consumers with regard to the correct

installation procedures for child restraint systems; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and to the Chief Executive Officers of the General Motors Corporation.

POM-311. A joint resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of California; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 39

Whereas, the passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) in 1991 represented a watershed event in the evolution of federal transportation policy; and

Whereas, the reauthorization of ISTEA is expected to be adopted by the United States Senate and House of Representatives later this year; and

Whereas, all members of California's Congressional delegation have created a caucus which has advocated on behalf of California and its interests during the ISTEA reauthorization process; and

Whereas, several proposals are currently being considered by the United States Senate and House of Representatives; and

Whereas, in considering these proposals for reauthorizing ISTEA, the federal government is evaluating numerous factors for calculating the distribution of federal Highway Trust Fund moneys; and

Whereas, each of these proposals contain some provisions that will be fiscally beneficial to California, and some provisions that will be fiscally detrimental to California; and

Whereas, current federal program categories limit the flexibility of the states with regard to the manner in which the states may spend their funding; and

Whereas, the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Program has proven to be effective at improving air quality in California given the state's substantial air quality improvement needs despite the current funding limitation on the program for large states; and

Whereas, California has traditionally been a "donor" state, having received on average over the six-year authorization of ISTEA just 91 percent of the amount California provided in gas tax revenues to the Highway Account of the federal Highway Trust Fund over that period; and

Whereas, recent projections estimate that, within the next two years, international trade will account for 25 percent of California's economy, and intermodal goods movement as a result of international trade places a significant burden on the state's transportation infrastructure; and

Whereas, it is imperative that the federal government place a high priority on providing transportation funding for the heavy infrastructure needed to advance the nation's competitiveness in accommodating the growing international trade shipped through the nation's ports, airports, and border crossings; and

Whereas, California has been compelled to divert hundreds of millions of dollars from county, street, and road allocations to pay for border infrastructure improvements needed as a result of increased commercial and industrial traffic caused by the North American Free Trade Agreement; and

Whereas, local and regional transit systems are indispensable to the daily transportation needs of millions of Californians; and

Whereas, California has recently enacted welfare reform legislation that is expected to result in a significant increase in transportation and transit needs of new workers leaving welfare; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to reauthorize ISTEA in a manner that ensures more flexibility for states in spending Highway Trust Fund moneys, increases the amount of funding designated for the CMAQ program and removes the current limitations on CMAQ allocations to larger states, guarantees that each state receives at least 95 percent of its contribution to the Highway Account of the federal Highway Trust Fund each year, provides adequate funding to reflect the level of intermodal activity in each state, and allocates funding to offset the cost of local improvements to California's border infrastructure needed as a result of the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement, ensures consistent funding support for transit, and reflects support at the highest funding level possible for discretionary welfare-to-work transportation access programs; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, to each member of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, each member of the United States Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-312. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates have forced Pennsylvania and the Northeast states to make significant reductions in ground-level ozone pollution by requiring the reduction of ozone-causing emissions from factories and power plants and vehicles that go beyond those adopted in other states; and

Whereas, The EPA reduced the standard for ground-level ozone pollution from 120 parts per billion to 80 parts per billion on July 18, 1997; and

Whereas, The EPA Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee concluded in reviewing the standard that there is no "bright line" below which the public health impacts of ozone pollution are significantly worse than above a certain level; and

Whereas, The studies the EPA conducted of the potential health impacts from ozone pollution were inaccurate and overstated the potential health benefits from a revised ozone standard; and

Whereas, The EPA failed to comply with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act that requires agencies to determine the impact of regulations on small businesses; and

Whereas, The EPA set the new ground-level ozone standard without proposing how the standard was to be implemented by states, what obligations stationary or mobile sources will have or what the deadline is for compliance; and

Whereas, Air monitoring data from the summer of 1997 show that air coming into Pennsylvania from states to the west and south already violates the new ground-level ozone standard adopted by the EPA; and

Whereas, The Ozone Transport Assessment Group recommended on June 12, 1997, that the EPA adopt a uniform, region-wide standard for reducing ozone-causing emissions in a 37-state area; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania-based utilities and businesses are already at a competitive disadvantage and Pennsylvania's motorists are impacted more harshly because the Commonwealth is required to reduce ozone pollution to more stringent levels than states to the west and south to meet the existing ozone standard; and

Whereas, The EPA has provided no assurances that other states will be required to take steps to control ozone-causing pollutants that contribute to present ozone violations in Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The EPA set a standard for particulate without conducting the necessary background studies to document how widespread and significant the particulate problem may be, therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States and the EPA to halt the imposition of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ground-level ozone and particulate and reconsider its decision to impose even more stringent standards upon this Commonwealth until the required studies and impact analyses are completed; and be it further

Resolved, That the EPA not require Pennsylvania and other Northeast states to adopt new or expanded control measures until states contributing to ozone violations in this Commonwealth are required to control pollution to at least the same levels as Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That the EPA grant the petitions filed by the Commonwealth and other Northeast states under Section 126 of the Clean Air Act seeking uniform reductions in ozone-causing air pollution in states which contribute to ozone violations in Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That the EPA be prohibited from reclassifying any region of this Commonwealth to a more stringent ozone pollution designation where ozone pollution violations are primarily caused by pollution coming from other states; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation and the Administrator of the EPA.

POM-313. A joint resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17

Whereas, A recent study by the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) found that Mexican trucks entering the United States often fail to meet basic federal safety standards; and

Whereas, Investigators from the GAO found that Mexican trucks entering the United States may have serious safety violations, including broken suspension systems, substandard tires, inoperable brakes, overweight loads, and unsecured and hazardous cargo; and

Whereas, Mexico has no nationwide automated systems for monitoring the safety history or violation records of Mexican companies and drivers, and it is therefore difficult for California law enforcement personnel to obtain essential safety data; and

Whereas, If trucks from Mexico are allowed unrestricted access to the state, verification of foreign insurance policies and access to the foreign judicial system will be very difficult when accidents occur, possibly resulting in the delay of settlements and payments to those involved; and

Whereas, Large quantities of illegal drugs are smuggled into California from foreign nations, including Mexico; and

Whereas, The federal government has chosen not to implement provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement that called for unlimited access by Mexican trucks to the territory of the State of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to maintain the existing restrictions on trucks from Mexico and other foreign nations entering California and continue efforts to assure full compliance by the owners and drivers of those trucks with all highway safety, environmental, and drug enforcement laws; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-314. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION

Whereas, Richard Humphreys was born on February 13, 1750, in Tortola, British Virgin Islands, and arrived in Philadelphia as a teen to receive apprenticeship training in goldsmithing and silversmithing; and

Whereas, Richard Humphreys was a dedicated member of the Society of Friends, an active citizen in community affairs, a philanthropist who valiantly served as a Captain in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War; and

Whereas, Upon his death in 1832, Richard Humphreys' convictions led him to donate a portion of his wealth for the purpose of educating former slaves; and

Whereas, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania, the first institution in America devoted to the vocational education of descendants of the African race, was founded in 1837; and

Whereas, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania has continued its proud heritage and celebrates 160 years of service to the academic community in 1997; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Citizens' Committee of the United States Postal Service to consider and recommend to the United States Postal Service Board of Governors the issuance of a commemorative stamp honoring Richard Humphreys, Quaker, goldsmith and philanthropist, on the 160th Anniversary of the founding of Cheyney University of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of each house of Congress, to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania, the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service and the Postmaster General.

POM-315. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Texas; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 55

Whereas, Americans recognize and appreciate the enormous sacrifices made by United States military personnel who served courageously in the Vietnam War and the conflict in Southeast Asia, some of whom are still classified as missing in action; and

Whereas, While the status of most of the American soldiers who lost their lives or were injured during this long military engagement is certain, the fate of more than 2,000 military personnel remains unknown decades after the United States' final withdrawal from Vietnam; and

Whereas, The unresolved status of those brave individuals is, understandably, a source of great concern for their families, their friends, and their fellow citizens and represents a chapter in our nation's history that cannot be satisfactorily concluded until their whereabouts are known; and

Whereas, Recognizing the importance of this vital obligation to American military personnel and their families, the United States Congress has sought to locate these individuals in the past and should continue to take all necessary steps to fulfill this important duty in the future; now, therefore, be it

Resolve, That the Senate of the State of Texas, 74th Legislature, hereby request the Congress of the United States to continue its efforts to determine the location and status of all United States military personnel still missing in Southeast Asia; and, be it further

Resolved, That official copies of this Resolution be prepared for the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, the President of the Senate of the United States Congress, and all members of the Texas delegation to the Congress.

POM-316. A joint resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of California; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 37

Whereas, It is estimated that 26,800 new cases of ovarian cancer will develop in the United States in 1997, and that ovarian cancer will cause approximately 14,200 deaths in 1997; and

Whereas, Ovarian cancer ranks second among gynecological cancers in the number of new cases each year and causes more deaths than any other cancer of the female reproductive system; and

Whereas, Approximately 78 percent of ovarian cancer patients survive longer than one year after diagnosis and more than 46 percent of these patients survive longer than five years after diagnosis. If diagnosed and treated before the cancer spreads outside of the ovary, the five-year survival rate is 92 percent. However, only approximately 24 percent of all cases of ovarian cancer are detected at this stage; and

Whereas, Ovarian cancer research is desperately needed. Research would encourage more women to undergo screening tests earlier, as well as reduce medical costs associated with later discovery; and

Whereas, House Bill No. 953, authored by Representative Patsy Mink, the Ovarian Cancer Research and Information Amendments of 1997, would authorize \$90 million to conduct ovarian cancer research; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to support House Bill No. 953 by Representative Patsy Mink, the Ovarian Cancer Research and Information Amendments of 1997; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-317. A joint resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of California; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, There are 110,000,000 landmines scattered in 69 countries, with this figure increasing dramatically year by year, continuing violence against civilians long after warfare has ceased; and

Whereas, These landmines are widely deployed in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; and

Whereas, Another victim is killed or maimed by landmines every 20 minutes, more than 25,000 each year, and most of the victims are children playing or women peasants seeking to feed their families; and

Whereas, In the worst affected areas, the landmines play havoc with the economy; refugees cannot return home, farmers cannot till the fields, relief shipments cannot be delivered, animals cannot reach waterholes, suitable lands are overfarmed, health care systems are overwhelmed, mine clearance costs are exorbitant; and

Whereas, The United States has been a major producer and exporter of anti-personnel landmines for a quarter century, although it has declared a moratorium, recently extended to 1999, on the export of anti-personnel landmines; and

Whereas, Many U.S. military leaders, including General Schwarzkopf, have confirmed that there is no need for anti-personnel landmines as weapons; and

Whereas, The United States has recognized the humanitarian cost of anti-personnel landmines and is pursuing efforts in the United Nations and elsewhere to address the problem; and

Whereas, Despite international momentum for a global ban on anti-personnel landmines, the latest United Nations conference failed to negotiate a ban; and

Whereas, More than 150 U.S. humanitarian organizations including the Red Cross, CARE, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, and World Vision, have joined more than 500 humanitarian organizations around the world in calling for an immediate ban on the production, stockpiling, use, and transfer of anti-personnel landmines; and

Whereas, The United States has joined over 70 other nations in putting forth a United Nations resolution calling for an international ban on the production, stockpiling, use and transfer of anti-personnel landmines, as well as being an active participant in the recent conference in Ottawa, Canada, that called for an international treaty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California encourages the leaders of the United States to work with our allies and other nations toward the creation of an international ban on the manufacture, stockpiling, sale and use of anti-personnel landmines; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California also urges the President and the Congress of the United States to turn the recently enacted three-year extension of a moratorium on exports of anti-personnel landmines into a permanent ban; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-318. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, the United States is a signatory to the 1992 Rio Framework Convention on

Global Climate Change ("FCCC"), and currently is participating in international negotiations pursuant to a United Nations agreement negotiated in Berlin in 1995 ("Berlin Mandate") to expand the scope of the FCCC; and

Whereas, the Berlin Mandate requires the United States, Western Europe, Japan, and other advanced industrial nations ("Developed Country Parties") to negotiate legally binding quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives for greenhouse gases for the post-2000 period, while not increasing the commitments of developing countries such as China, India, and Mexico ("Developing Country Parties"); and

Whereas, the United States and other Developed Country Parties are pursuing policies aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000, pursuant to the terms of the FCCC; and

Whereas, man-made emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are caused primarily by the combustion of oil, coal, and natural gas fuels by industries, automobiles, and other uses of energy; and

Whereas, the United States relies on carbon-based fossil fuels for more than 90% of its total energy supply; and

Whereas, Developing Country Parties exempt from the Berlin Mandate are expected to increase their rates of economic growth and fossil fuel use over the next two decades, and to surpass the United States and other Developed Country Parties in total emissions of greenhouse gases; and

Whereas, 1997 studies prepared by the United States government estimate that legally binding requirements for the stabilization of greenhouse gases at 1990 levels would result in the loss of 900,000 jobs in the United States, sharply increased energy prices, reduced family incomes and wages, and severe losses of output in energy-intensive industries; and

Whereas, the exemption in the Berlin Mandate for new commitments by Developing Country Parties creates an unfair competitive imbalance between industrial and developing nations, potentially leading to the transfer of jobs and industrial development from Developed Country Parties to Developing Country Parties; and

Whereas, increased emission of greenhouse gases by Developing Country Parties would offset any environmental benefits associated with emission reductions achieved by the United States and other Developed Country Parties; and

Whereas, on July 25, 1997, the United States adopted Senate Resolution No. 98 by a vote of 95-0, expressing the Sense of the Senate that "the United States should not be a signatory to any protocol to or other agreement regarding, the Framework convention on Climate Change. * * * which would require the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, which would mandate new commitments to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions for the Developed Country Parties, unless the protocol or other agreement also mandates specific scheduled commitments within the same compliance period to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions for Developing Country Parties"; and

Whereas, Senate Resolution No. 98 further states that "the Senate strongly believes that the proposals under negotiation, because of the disparity of treatment between Developed and Developing Countries, and the level of required emission reductions, could result in serious harm to the United States economy, including significant job loss, trade disadvantages, increased energy and consumer costs, and tax increases"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky urge the President of the United States to avoid entering into any new climate treaty commitments pursuant to the Berlin Mandate that could lead to the loss of jobs, income, or economic development in the United States, or to increases in the price of energy to consumers, without corresponding commitments by Developing Country Parties as called for in United States Senate Resolution No. 98.

Section 2. The Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky urges the United States Senate to reject any proposed protocol or other amendment to the FCCC that is inconsistent with this Resolution, or that does not comply fully with United States Senate Resolution No. 98.

Section 3. The Clerk of the Senate is directed to transmit copies of this Resolution to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20500; the Honorable Albert Gore, Vice President, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Wendell H. Ford, 173A Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Mitch McConnell, 361A Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Ed Whitfield, 236 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; the Honorable Ron Lewis, 412 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Anne Northup, 1004 Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Jim Bunning, 2437 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Harold Rogers, 2468 Rayburn Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; and the Honorable Scotty Baesler, 113 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

POM-319. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, antipersonnel land mines kill or maim an average of 71 persons per day, the majority of whom are civilian; and

Whereas, the estimated 80,000,000 to 110,000,000 antipersonnel land mines strewn across at least 64 countries cause havoc in the economics of developing nations; refugees cannot return home, farmers cannot till fields, relief shipments cannot be delivered, herd animals cannot approach water holes, health care systems are overwhelmed by land mine victims and clearance costs are extraordinary; and

Whereas, the ecological and economic impact of antipersonnel land mines has yet to be fully calculated; and

Whereas, land mines render arable land useless and contribute to over-farming of suitable land; and

Whereas, the President of the United States spoke out at the United Nations in 1994 for a universal ban on the production, export, and use of land mines subsequent to which the United States has banned the export of land mines; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate urges the United States to take action to negotiate an international ban on the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and use of antipersonnel land mines, with a view to completing the negotiations as soon as possible, by active participation in the Ottawa process by which an international treaty banning antipersonnel land mines will be ready for signing in December, 1997; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the clerk of the Senate to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of the Congress and to the members thereof from this commonwealth.

POM-320. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 260

Whereas, The United States is a signatory to the 1992 Rio Framework Convention on Global Climate Change (FCCC) and currently is participating in international negotiations pursuant to a United Nations agreement negotiated in Berlin in 1995 (Berlin Mandate) to expand the scope of the FCCC; and

Whereas, The Berlin Mandate requires the United States, western Europe, Japan and other advanced industrial nations (Developed Country Parties) to negotiate legally binding quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives for greenhouse gases for the post-2000 period while not increasing the commitments of developing countries such as China, India and Mexico (Developing Country Parties); and

Whereas, The United States and other Developed Country Parties are pursuing policies aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000 pursuant to the terms of the FCCC; and

Whereas, Man-made emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are caused primarily by the combustion of oil, coal and natural gas fuels by industries, automobiles and other uses of energy; and

Whereas, The United States relies on carbon-based fossil fuels for more than 90% of its total energy supply; and

Whereas, Developing Country Parties exempt from the Berlin Mandate are expected to increase their rates of economic growth and fossil fuel use over the next two decades and to surpass the United States and other Developed Country Parties in total emissions of greenhouse gases; and

Whereas, The 1997 studies prepared by the United States Government estimate that legally binding requirements for the stabilization of greenhouse gases at 1990 levels would result in the loss of 1.7 million jobs in the United States, sharply increased energy prices, reduced family incomes and wages and severe losses of output in energy-intensive industries; and

Whereas, The exemption in the Berlin Mandate for new commitments by Developing Country Parties creates an unfair competitive imbalance between industrial and developing nations, potentially leading to the transfer of jobs and industrial development from Developed Country Parties to Developing Country Parties; and

Whereas, Increased emissions of greenhouse gases by Developing Country Parties would offset any environmental benefits associated with emissions reductions achieved by the United States and other Developed Country Parties; and

Whereas, On July 25, 1997, the United States Senate adopted Senate Resolution No. 98 by a vote of 95-0, expressing the Sense of the Senate that:

"(1) the United States should not be a signatory to any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, at negotiations in Kyoto in December 1997, or thereafter, which would—

(A) mandate new commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the Annex I Parties, unless the protocol or other agreement also mandates new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for Developing Country Parties within the same compliance period; or

(B) would result in serious harm to the economy of the United States; and

(2) any such protocol or other agreement which would require the advice and consent

of the Senate to ratification should be accompanied by a detailed explanation of any legislation or regulatory actions that may be required to implement the protocol or other agreement and should also be accompanied by an analysis of the detailed financial costs and other impacts on the economy of the United States which would be incurred by the implementation of the protocol or other agreement"; and

Whereas, Senate Resolution No. 98 further states that "the Senate strongly believes that the proposals under negotiation, because of the disparity of treatment between Annex I Parties and Developing Countries and the level of required emission reductions, could result in serious harm to the United States economy, including significant job loss, trade disadvantages, increased energy and consumer costs, or any combination thereof"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania call upon the President of the United States to avoid entering into any new climate treaty commitments pursuant to the Berlin Mandate that could lead to the loss of jobs, income or economic development in the United States or to increases in the price of energy to consumers without corresponding commitments by Developing Country Parties as called for by Senate Resolution No. 98; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania call upon the United States Senate to reject any proposed protocol or other amendment to the FCCC that is inconsistent with this resolution or that does not comply fully with Senate Resolution No. 98; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate and to the members of the United States Senate.

POM-321. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 101

Whereas, The United States is a signatory to the 1992 Rio Framework Convention on Global Climate Change (FCCC) and currently is participating in international negotiations pursuant to a United Nations agreement negotiated in Berlin in 1995 (Berlin Mandate) to expand the scope of the FCCC; and

Whereas, The Berlin Mandate requires the United States, western Europe, Japan and other advanced industrial nations (Developed Country Parties) to negotiate legally binding quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives for greenhouse gases for the post-2000 period while not increasing the commitments of developing countries such as China, India and Mexico (Developing Country Parties); and

Whereas, The United States and other Developed Country Parties are pursuing policies aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000 pursuant to the terms of the FCCC; and

Whereas, Man-made emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are caused primarily by the combustion of oil, coal and natural gas fuels by industries, automobiles and other uses of energy; and

Whereas, The United States relies on carbon-based fossil fuels for more than 90% of its total energy supply; and

Whereas, Developing Country Parties exempt from the Berlin Mandate are expected to increase their rates of economic growth and fossil fuel use over the next two decades and to surpass the United States and other

Developed Country Parties in total emissions of greenhouse gases; and

Whereas, The 1997 studies prepared by the United States Government estimate that legally binding requirements for the stabilization of greenhouse gases at 1990 levels would result in the loss of 1.7 million jobs in the United States, sharply increased energy prices, reduced family incomes and wages and severe losses of output in energy-intensive industries; and

Whereas, The exemption in the Berlin Mandate for new commitments by Developing Country Parties creates an unfair competitive imbalance between industrial and developing nations, potentially leading to the transfer of jobs and industrial development from Developed Country Parties to Developing Country Parties; and

Whereas, Increased emissions of greenhouse gases by Developing Country Parties would offset any environmental benefits associated with emissions reductions achieved by the United States and other Developing Country Parties; and

Whereas, On July 25, 1997, the United States Senate adopted Senate Resolution No. 98 by a vote of 95-0, expressing the Sense of the Senate that:

"(1) the United States should not be a signatory to any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, at negotiations in Kyoto in December 1997, or thereafter, which would—

(A) mandate new commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the Annex I Parties, unless the protocol or other agreement also mandates new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for Developing Country Parties within the same compliance period; or

(B) would result in serious harm to the economy of the United States; and

(2) any such protocol or other agreement which would require the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification should be accompanied by a detailed explanation of any legislation or regulatory actions that may be required to implement the protocol or other agreement and should also be accompanied by an analysis of the detailed financial costs and other impacts on the economy of the United States which would be incurred by the implementation of the protocol or other agreement"; and

Whereas, Senate Resolution No. 98 further states that "the Senate strongly believes that the proposals under negotiation, because of the disparity of treatment between Annex I Parties and Developing Countries and the level of required emission reductions, could result in serious harm to the United States economy, including significant job loss, trade disadvantages, increased energy and consumer costs, or any combination thereof"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania call upon the President of the United States to avoid entering into any new climate treaty commitments pursuant to the Berlin Mandate that could lead to the loss of jobs, income or economic development in the United States or to increases in the price of energy to consumers without corresponding commitments by Developing Country Parties as called for by Senate Resolution No. 98; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania call upon the United States Senate to reject any proposed protocol or other amendment to the FCCC that is inconsistent with this resolution or that does not comply fully with Senate Resolution No. 98; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United

States, to the President of the United States Senate and to the members of the United States Senate.

POM-322. A petition from citizens of the United States relative to global climate change; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-322. A petition from citizens of the United States relative to global climate change; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-323. A resolution adopted by the United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers relative to the Million Solar Roof Initiative; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-324. A petition from a citizen of the State of North Dakota relative to a redress of grievance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-325. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 185

Whereas, Teterboro Airport is located in the boroughs of Teterboro and Moonachie in Bergen County, New Jersey, a heavily populated residential and commercial area; and

Whereas, Teterboro Airport is designated as one of the reliever airports for Newark International Airport's scheduled airline service and also functions as a major business aviation center for corporate and private aviation operations; and

Whereas, In recent years the character of Teterboro Airport has changed from an airport which has had a limited number of larger jet aircraft and corporate jet activity to one in which a greater number of larger jets are permitted to operate at the airport and where corporate jet activity operates at a high level; and

Whereas, Plans are being discussed to expand corporate jet activity at Teterboro Airport by using it as a reliever airport for Newark International Airport's corporate jet traffic; and

Whereas, The confluence of airline traffic from Newark International Airport, Teterboro Airport, LaGuardia and Kennedy Airports over the residential communities of northern New Jersey, such as the communities of Hasbrouck Heights, Little Ferry, Lodi, Moonachie, South Hackensack and Wood-Ridge in the Teterboro area, creates an intolerable level of aircraft noise for residents of these communities which adversely affects their physical and mental health and well-being, and lowers the property values of their residences; and

Whereas, It is in the public interest for steps to be taken to control the level of aviation noise caused by excessive aircraft traffic at Teterboro Airport and prevent the expansion of further corporate jet activity at that facility; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Congress of the United States and the Federal Aviation Administration are respectfully memorialized to take appropriate steps to control the level of aviation noise at Teterboro Airport in Bergen County, New Jersey, and to prevent the expansion of further corporate jet activity at that facility.

2. Duly authenticated copies of this resolution, signed by the Speaker of the General Assembly and attested by the Clerk thereof, shall be transmitted to the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, every member of Congress from this State and the Director of the Federal Aviation Administration.

POM-326. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey; to

the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 169

Whereas, The Port of New York and New Jersey ("port district") is at a critical and historic juncture in its economic development as the Northeast's primary transportation hub; and

Whereas, The port district's transportation network will be increasingly pressured to facilitate the movement of both people and freight commodities throughout the port district as efficiently and as cost effectively as possible; and

Whereas, Although the port district is endowed with an existing rail-freight infrastructure, this infrastructure is in need of comprehensive repair and modernization and is currently underutilized because of these conditions, resulting in a considerable imbalance between the use of rail freight and the use of truck freight throughout the port district; and

Whereas, The New York Cross Harbor Railroad (NYCHRR), the port district's only interstate short-line marine rail-freight carrier, with direct links to the recently approved "Conrail, CSX and the Norfolk & Southern Network," is considered a key rail-freight hub for the port district and an integral part of the effort to improve interstate rail-freight commerce between the economic and transportation networks of New Jersey and New York; and

Whereas, The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) is a six-year program authorized to provide a total of \$155 billion for highway and mass transportation purposes; and

Whereas, ISTEA has provided significant, annual federal funding to New Jersey and all other states to help develop a strong, globally-competitive economy and to improve the mobility, safety and well-being of our nation's residents; and

Whereas, The NYCHRR has requested, as part of the reauthorization of the ISTEA, approval of a project, entitled the "Rail Freight Initiative," to enhance the NYCHRR's operational infrastructure and to upgrade its operational equipment, in order to bolster its ability to facilitate interstate commerce in the port district; and

Whereas, This "Rail Freight Initiative," would include a minimal expenditure of \$4.75 million from the ISTEA reauthorization bill, with 80 percent of the estimated project cost coming from the federal government, and with the NYCHRR funding the remaining 20 percent; and

Whereas, \$1.5 million of the \$4.75 million cost will be used for improvements to the NYCHRR's Greenville Yards facilities in Jersey City, which will allow the NYCHRR to handle much higher volumes of rail freight, without cost to the State of New Jersey or the city of Jersey City; and

Whereas, Congressional approval of the "Rail Freight Initiative" will serve to correct the current imbalance between regional truck freight and the use of rail and intermodal freight systems throughout the Port of New York and New Jersey, and promote the development of, and the investment in, enhanced rail, intermodal and float-barging systems within the port district; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Congress of the United States is memorialized to approve a project request, as part of reauthorization of the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, to support the efforts to enhance, trans-harbor rail-freight float-barging operations throughout the Port of New York and New Jersey.

2. Duly authenticated copies of this resolution, signed by the Speaker of the General Assembly and attested to by the Clerk thereof, shall be transmitted to the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of Congress elected thereto from New Jersey.

POM-327. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Whereas, Thousands of Holocaust survivors who fled Poland and Eastern Europe to the United States, Israel, Russia and other Eastern European nations may be living around the world, not knowing that family members from whom they were separated during the Holocaust are also still alive; and

Whereas, In July 1996, Russian resident Solomon Bromberg and his sister, Israeli resident Rivka Bromberg Feingold, were reunited after a separation of more than 60 years, both having believed that their entire family had been murdered during the Holocaust; and

Whereas, The Bromberg siblings were reunited after a business acquaintance, returning from a trip to Russia, contacted Israel's Jewish Agency, an organization which attempts to reunite family members separated during the Holocaust; and

Whereas, Many other Holocaust survivors are trying to locate living family members from whom they were separated during the Holocaust, thereby highlighting the significance of efforts long pursued by organizations such as the Red Cross and Israel's Jewish Agency to reunite family members separated during the Holocaust; and

Whereas, Coordinated efforts of the United States, foreign nations, especially Israel, Russia, Poland and other Eastern European nations, and organizations such as the Red Cross and Israel's Jewish Agency will help to reunite family members separated during the Holocaust; and

Whereas, A concurrent resolution sponsored by Congressman Robert Franks introduced in the United States Congress encouraging the Secretary of State, foreign nations and others to work together to support the effort to reunite family members separated during the Holocaust has yet to be reported from the Committee on International Relations to the entire House of Representatives; now, therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This House recognizes the enormous significance of helping families locate family members who may have survived the Holocaust, pays tribute to the inspirational efforts of those helping reunite family members separated during the Holocaust and endorses every attempt to coordinate these meaningful efforts.

2. This House urges the United States Congress to adopt House Concurrent Resolution 14 of 1997, which encourages the Secretary of State, foreign nations, especially Israel, Russia, Poland and other Eastern European nations, and organizations such as the Red Cross and Israel's Jewish Agency to coordinate efforts to help reunite family members separated during the Holocaust.

3. Duly authenticated copies of this resolution, signed by the Speaker of the General Assembly and attested by the Clerk thereof, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and every member of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

POM-328. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Lincoln Park, Michigan relative to a proposed global warming

treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-329. A resolution adopted by the Orange County Legislative Delegation of the Legislature of the State of Florida relative to the former Orlando Naval Training Center; to the Committee on Armed Services.

POM-330. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Crossville, Tennessee relative to the Obed River; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-331. A resolution adopted by the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. relative to the Arctic Council; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-332. A resolution adopted by the Tennessee Great Smoky Mountains Park Commission relative to the Foothills Parkway; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-333. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 304

Whereas, Over the past 111 years, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, a Pittsburgh institution, has developed into a major national and international force in the fields of nuclear development, power generation, manufacturing and research, having helped create America's nuclear naval fleet and establishing worldwide leadership in the commercial nuclear power fields; and

Whereas, More than 7,000 people in western Pennsylvania are employed by Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and thousands of other jobs are affected by the spin-off effects of Westinghouse Electric Corporation's business enterprises; and

Whereas, On December 1, 1997, Westinghouse Electric Corporation is changing its name to CBS Corporation and moving its headquarters from Pittsburgh to New York City; and

Whereas, Westinghouse Electric Corporation has announced the sale of its non-nuclear power generation business, which had \$2.2 billion in sales last year, to its former competitor, Siemens AG, a German company, for \$1.53 billion; and

Whereas, Westinghouse Electric Corporation has announced plans to sell its commercial nuclear power business, and the leading bidders are expected to be Siemens AG of Germany; Framatome SA, partially owned by the French government; or the Swedish/Swiss-owned ASEA Brown Boveri; and

Whereas, The sale of the Westinghouse nuclear and non-nuclear business divisions to foreign-owned companies could have an impact on the military preparedness of the United States; and

Whereas, The elimination of such a leading company in the domestic energy market may serve to restrict that market and stifle free market trade, thereby having a detrimental impact on American consumers and suppliers; and

Whereas, The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice each have the authority to examine the antitrust implications of the proposed Westinghouse Electric Corporation sale of its nuclear and non-nuclear business holdings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to direct both the FTC and the Department of Justice to examine the proposed actions of Westinghouse Electric Corporation to determine whether the sales would stifle competition, significantly raise consumer and supplier prices or detrimentally impact suppliers of the nuclear and non-nuclear power generation market; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United

States, presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1237. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to further improve the safety and health of working environments, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-159).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to raise the 15 percent income tax bracket into middle class income levels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FAIRCLOTH:

S. 1570. A bill to limit the amount of attorneys' fees that may be paid on behalf of States and other plaintiffs under the tobacco settlement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1571. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRYAN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. REID, and Mr. SESSIONS):

S. 1572. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from promulgating certain regulations relating to Indian gaming activities; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KERRY, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1573. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the Federal minimum wage; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. 1574. A bill to prohibit the cloning of humans; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. COATS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. MACK, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. FRIST, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 1575. A bill to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport"; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 164. A resolution informing the President of the United States that a

quorum of each House is assembled; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 165. A resolution informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. ALLARD):

S. Res. 166. A resolution recognizing the outstanding achievements of the Denver Broncos in winning Super Bowl XXXII; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 167. A resolution recognizing the outstanding achievement of the Denver Broncos' quarterback, John Elway, in the victory of the Denver Broncos in Super Bowl XXXII; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr.

LOTT, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. COATS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. MACK):

S. Res. 168. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Department of Education, States, and local education agencies should spend a greater percentage of Federal education tax dollars in our children's classrooms; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BOND, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 169. A resolution to designate February 3, 1998, as "Four Chaplains Day"; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to raise the 15 percent income tax bracket into middle class income levels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

THE MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1998

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Middle Class Tax Relief Act of 1998. Last year, this Congress passed historic legislation: the Balanced Budget Act providing the first balanced budget in nearly thirty years, and the Taxpayer Relief Act providing tax relief for the first time in sixteen years. As a result, faith in the Nation's economy is strong, and we are seeing the results of that faith.

Now is the time for us to consider sweeping middle class tax relief. This tax relief proposal accomplishes several goals. First, it directs the vast majority of the relief to those who feel the tax squeeze the most: middle-income taxpayers.

Second, because it is across-the-board relief, every middle class taxpayer wins. Every American earning \$25,000 taxable income or more would see relief. Estimates by the Tax Foundation show that approximately 25 million taxpayers would see tax relief this